/For a glossary of the terms used in the Flores area, see 5: Kennedy, OB1 Indonesia, category 104./

We.

614 of long dead ancestors: Lambar, Rinteng, and Rundu.

784 824 614 The name of the tabooed bamboo of the Weol clan is bamboo belang. It is very thin. The other kinds, for example betong, which is thick, may be cut and used; but this is not so of the belang type. A kind of maize, latung pesi is also tabooed for the members of the Weol clan. But, in this case the taboo is only on the first-born of each family. The first-born is the anak sulung (this is Malay, I think).

632 The present dalu of Rahong lives in the kampong Wankong, in Tjumbi.

621 114 624 I read Coolhaas[1] and checked with his material. There are now two more kampongs in the Weol area since he said thirty-one. Coolhaas is in error in stating that Ladja is the fourth gelarang of Rahong. It is really Ndung. Ladja is a branch kampong of Ndung. The Manggarai

624 824 796 name for tuan tanah is tu'a teno. Teno is the kind of wood used for the lodok, the wooden post which is set in the center of the star of fields for ceremonies. At lodok rites there must be a

[533] [562] drum and a gong. Either sex may play the drum. Some of the beats are the same for the men and for the women, but others differ by sex. Another term for tuan tanah is tu'a lodok.

624 423 651 Everyone must pay some kind of tribute to the tuan tanah. This is for his fields, which are basically the property of the tuan tanah. Even the radja, who has fields in Weol, must pay tribute to the tuan tanah. He must also pay tribute for his house space. This tribute is used to defray the costs of feasts.

614 778 [104] Watu Weol (they pronounce w as v and thus this is more correctly spelled vatu veol) is in kampong Ndung, just above the settled area on the side of the highest hill. It is in the form of a rough human figure, which used to have

[1] [See bibliography, cat. 113--Analyst]

We

601 [114] I then got onto the kinship system, which Coolhaas gave only in partial form. It is a real mother's brother's daughter system, and quite perfect.

[104] Note: From now on I will use the V rather than the W of the Dutch and the German to show the V sound as it is. Thus Veol, not Weol. I wonder if the Larantuka W as in Wailolong should be V or whether it is really a bilabial. It is probably the latter, but there is no question but that the V in Veol is as it should be.

father	ema
father's brother	ema
father's brother's wife	ende
father's sister	inang
father's sister's husband	amang
mother	ende
mother's brother	amang
mother's brother's wife	inang
mother's sister	ende
mother's sister's husband	ema
brother	kae (older), ase (younger)(man speaking); nara (woman speaking).
sister	veta (man speaking); kae--ase (woman speaking).
brother's daughter	anak; nana (vocative) vote (woman speaking)
brother's son	anak; nana (vocative) (man speaking); to'a (woman speaking)
sister's daughter	to'a (man speaking); anak; enu (vocative) (woman speaking).
sister's son	koa (man speaking); anak; enu (vocative) (woman speaking).